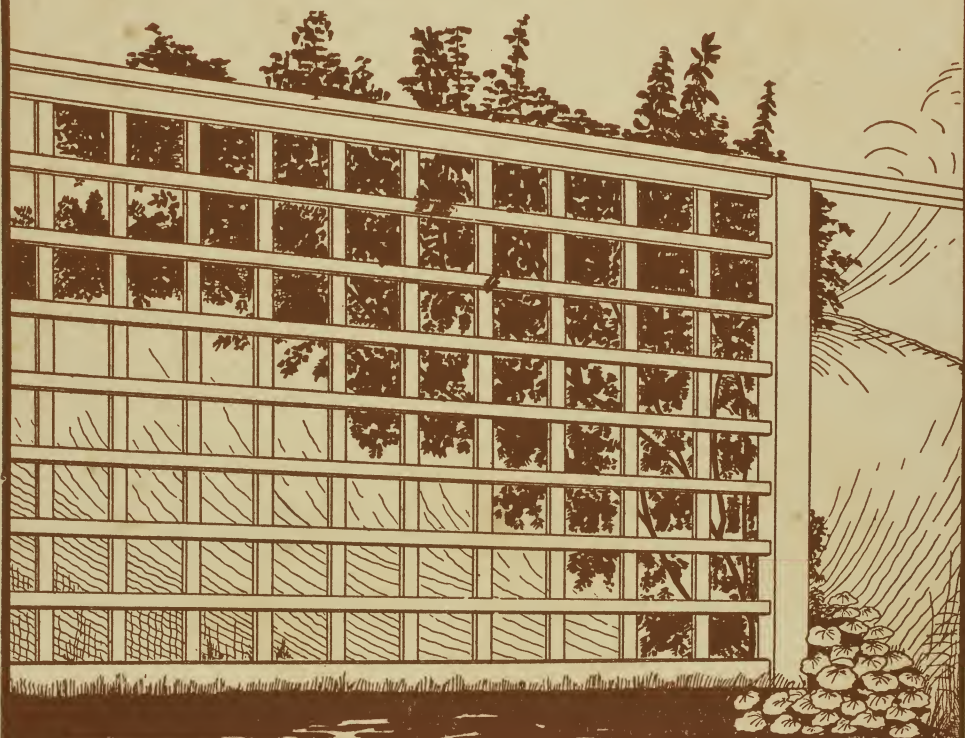


California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

FLOWER SHOW
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
BALBOA PARK
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
AUG. 22 AND 23

JULY, 1925

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1925,

No. 1

:: CANNED GARDENS ::

By The Early Bird.

I have had a touch of the Flu and when that enters the intestines thoughts of gardens fly out of the head, but I am recovering, and also reminded of an incident of long ago when I was interested in horses and barbed wire fences. One of each of these had come together with horrible results to the legs of the horse. A vet came and prescribed a yellow dope, with little hope however, nevertheless the patient made good and quick recovery and on his last visit the doctor said, "It is remarkable how they will get well in spite of us, now and then."

I really am not thinking of horses but of gardens and the spirit moves me to quote that classic of Thomas Edward Brown, which even the printer man sets up without a title:

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Fern'd grot—
The verliest school
Of Peace; and yet the fool
Contentds that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

Now the reason I bring these lines to my aid is that they breathe of a garden so far from the canned thing of these later days and I would feign if only for a moment, and but in imagination, bring on the stage a garden of the poets, something to sing about.

The surest sign of being unregenerate is a content with things as they are, or so a reformer told me saying, the trouble about you is that you are so darned satisfied, and the best hope for our gardens of the future would be in breeding a great dissatisfaction with them as they are.

I dare to head this "Canned Gardens" because so much of them actually comes out of cans, tin cans from the dump. There is no reason why a good and desirable plant should not grow in a can, and many do, but underlying the can is the demon of quantity production and cheapness and this is standardiz-

ing all individuality out of gardens. Those growths that can be reproduced in the quickest form flood the country, quantity production is the keynote of the nursery world, every community has a number of nurseries in which tin can rows invite to plant at lowest cost the same comparatively few things. I make no bones about admitting that the tin can plant stage is far better than that of the tin can alone which it is replacing, but are we not ready for another step towards something more our own?

Of course the canned garden development is not the fault of the can, nor the nurseryman, but ourselves, we have been content to buy our gardens as we do our provender, that is in cans, and thus we feed our souls as our bodies with canned stuff.

There is not a purveyor of plants that has not run up against the condition of a carefully planned house liberally built whose builder has exhausted his liberality before he comes to the garden, and so he farms that out to the lowest bidder. Don't make any mistake, I am not advocating just spending, I don't think mere price adds one iota to either plant or garden, but I do know that the lowest bidder must use those things that because of their quantity production and therefore cheapness, are in every other garden, and another canned garden joins the army.

Not long ago a resident in my locality deplored that she could not paint her house the color she liked because a friend had beat her to it. Why, if our house dress must be different, be content with a standardized garden.

I hear you all by this time commenting, All right, you don't like the gardens we have, what do you want? We don't know anything about a garden, we don't have the time to make one, even if we had the inclination, we are busy making a living. That is a fair counter and deserves an answer. Making a living, that is the vital issue, the thing that has moulded the world and incidentally the gardens, for the plants that you can buy are those that can be sold at the most profit just as in any other commodity, autoes for in-

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stance, and perhaps this is one of the big problems facing humanity how to remove the blight of making a living necessity from cramping the growth of character in men and things. What shall you do? In the first place take a basic interest in your garden, help at least to plan and plant it and watch it grow. This means you must study the matter, you must look at other gardens till you have likes and dislikes and if you cannot acquire those you are hopelessly in the canned class. Then final liberation comes with the budding of a specialty. California is so generous in the matter of plants for a garden, she blooms so profusely and grows so quickly that the ordinary garden has no room for ALL she will foster, so a choice must be made. Get a preference, and indulge it, encourage it till it becomes a hobby and then ride. Be a rosarian, a dahlia dub or a chrysanthemum crank, anything you wish. This cannot mean that the garden will have nothing in it but your specialty, every picture needs framing and doubtless the grass obsession will affect you but frame don't swamp your picture. A big factor in the lack of interest in our garden is that they are planned from the street instead of from the house. There are hundreds of small cunning little bungalows so smothered in shrubbery that the garden cannot be seen from the inside at all. Italian cypress six feet tall press

against the wall and these within a couple of years will be crowding the house off the lot. Planting for the minute instead of for the years is almost universal. Then we run to combinations in house and garden that start from nowhere like epidemics such as the association of a certain plain walled structure with an Aralia commonly called the Japanese paper plant a somewhat weird growing thing with huge leaves and an eczema like habit of shedding an irritating fuzz from both leaves and stem that should make it taboo as it is actually injurious. I had a lot of this beast, it is most persistent in multiplication, but the fad cleaned me out. No, I never sold a plant, but gave them to a man who did. Now *Dracena Indivisa* is the prevalent disease.

I should perhaps be more tolerant of the Aralia because this whole article is written as an irritant, a breeder of discontent, to foster a desire to care and know about gardens. I do not want to be asked, How to learn about gardens other than by observation, because I have listened to and read miles of conversation about the technic of landscaping and just felt more and more bewildered in a maze of words but I gratefully remember an half hour's walk through Balboa Park with a young professor from Berkeley who commented as we went and I have never forgotten what he said about matching up texture in planting, showing how certain leaf texture gave the water note and the folly of mixing it up with an opposing feel.

I trust I have made at least one reader satisfactorily discontent.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held on Tuesday evening, July 21st, at the Floral Home in Balboa Park.

In the absence of President L. A. Blochman, the Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, presided. Announcement was made that Mr. A. D. Robinson had very kindly invited the Association to hold its next meeting at his lath house on Point Loma. This meeting will take place on the afternoon of August 4.

Mrs. Greer also announced the names of the newly elected officers who are:

Mr. L. A. Blochman, President.
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President.
Mr. W. P. Brothers, Treasurer.
Mrs. R. C. Rutan, Secretary.

The committees for the Fall Show were also announced.

The business part of the meeting was followed by a very interesting and instructive program of three speakers—Mr. J. G. Morley on asters and zinnias, Mr. R. F. Cushman on dahlias, and Mr. A. D. Robinson on begonias.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

K. O. S. IN ENGLAND

Arriving at the Russell Square hotel early Sunday morning, May 17, after a refreshing rest of an hour and a half, I was ready for a trip to Kew gardens by the quickest route, which was the underground "tube". One enters a very plain, large elevator, with no seats—more like a freight elevator—and goes down about 150 feet; then through a tunnel-like passage and down a flight of steps and another short walk, and from a platform which is level with the platform of the cars, one steps in. The cars come rapidly, stop quickly, everybody steps lively and the gates and doors are closed by an attendant. I had to change to another train after 20 minutes, but that was above ground. The walk from the station to the Victoria gate entrance to Kew was a pleasant one of about 12 minutes' duration, along a pretty residential street with good houses and gardens and fine sycamore trees on the sidewalk. I had a map and a guide book of the gardens, but the map was so small and the print so fine that I felt obliged to ask questions in order to get my bearings.

The first impressive object was the very fine large live oak tree, said to be the best in all London, that I recognized as the oak I had admired throughout Italy, called here the holm oak. Beneath the tree the ground cover was English ivy. The Japanese cherry and the English white cherry were in full bloom. There were great groups of magnificent rhododendrons, especially the white, very large and old cedars, fine specimen trees in all directions, well-massed shrubbery, splendid pathways and green lawns like fields everywhere. I spent an hour in the large palm garden (walking on the outer path and noting the vines trained upon the sides). A general look through the central aisles and I was glad to go outside, for the house was very warm and moist. Standing water is beneath the iron grating of the paths and through the central beds.

Sees Paintings

The paintings in the north gallery I knew about, so they were my next interest. As you enter you receive a great surprise—the walls, completely covered with the varied and brilliant flower paintings, in size about 16 by 18 or 20 inches, each one plainly numbered and a guidebook for sixpence to describe them. There are some landscapes which are beautiful views of country, mountain and river. I felt I must look at every one—each was so fine and so interesting, and the flowers that I knew were so well done that I had perfect faith in those which I did not know. Miss Marianne North traveled for 13 years, painting the most beautiful flowers she could

find all over the world. Then she built this excellent, though not large, gallery, arranged and catalogued the paintings and endowed the whole for its upkeep. In an hour and a half I had only finished half of the first room—there are two. I shall finish my inspection of the collection later.

Kew Gardens are outside of London proper and on the east side of the River Thames, which forms the south boundary of the park. Kew bridge takes you over the river and Kew road forms the northern boundary. The area is about 288 acres and it is the leading botanical garden of the world. It was begun in 1760, under the direction of and at the suggestion of Princess Augusta, mother of George III. In 1840 Queen Victoria gave the gardens to the nation; but the area then was only about 15 acres. Soon more land was added, and it was at this time that Sir William Hooker was appointed director. Under his able management the fine development was inaugurated and continued and Kew Gardens have been the means of establishing, in many British colonies, horticultural industries that have made them prosperous.

Goes To Union

On Monday morning I went to the English Speaking Union, near Charing Cross, an excellent organization about which every American traveler should know, with branches in San Francisco and New York. They maintain a well-organized information bureau, conduct excursions, have receptions and afternoon teas, publish an excellent monthly magazine, and finally located me by telephone in a comfortable private boarding house in the residential section. I feel settled and at home for at least a month, and was very pleased to find living there the American consul and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Larned.

Do I like London? I certainly do, and am having a delightful feast in flowers and in her fine parks. I can talk here and am quite independent. Getting settled Monday afternoon I was ready for the Chelsea Flower Show. Tuesday morning it is open only for royalty, but at 1 p. m. I was there.

This annual show, given by the Horticultural Society each year in May, was held this year in the park belonging to the Chelsea Royal hospital for the army and navy.

Several very large tents held the display of cut flowers and potted plants, and outside, the rock gardens and formal gardens were built in such perfection that one would think they were many years old.

All the various concerns interested in horticultural work had splendid displays arranged in pretty booths, or in tents, and in

various ways along two fine, board avenues and beneath beautiful large trees. All kinds of tools, pumps, fertilizers, horticultural books and magazines, vases, glass house and cold frames, plant labels and stakes—fully 100 exhibits were shown. A large restaurant, a fine band playing each afternoon, seats in abundance and beauty everywhere.

This annual show is acknowledged to be the best that the world can produce, and certainly it would seem impossible to do better. The beauty of the flowers, their superior quality, the great quantity and variety, the excellent arrangement of the plants, made a great treat and a splendid lesson for me. I attended three full days and then I only got over all of it once and some of the most interesting parts twice.

The carnation display receiving the highest award, contained 12,000 blooms, every flower perfect, with long stems. One sweet pea display had about 5,000 stems, and among the newer sorts were "Youth" and "Miss California", both from Morse's seed farm of California and both very charming in color.

Orchids Wonderful

The 300-foot display of orchids was very wonderful. The plants were arranged in a terraced, sloping bank, highest at the back and about eight or nine feet wide, against a high background or wall of fine bamboos and ferns. I was surprised to see several blooming plants of the perennial blue statice in a group among the orchids. I found among the shrubs some that we should grow in San Diego—they are so beautiful and novel that they are worth trying. When I shall receive those I purchased, with the present plant restrictions, remains to be seen. David Fairchild of Washington, D. C., wrote me that he knew his department would give all possible help.

The Schizanthus, snap-dragons, streptocarpus, lilies, ferns, late flowering tulips, linums, nemesias and new strains of poppies are all varieties that we can grow, but these were all brought into this perfect bloom beneath glass. Then there were the rhododendrons, azeleas, etc., that we can't grow in our climate, but some of which we can have in time, in our mountain districts.

The rock garden displays outside, and the displays of rock garden plants in pots inside the tents, were many and fine, and most interesting to me. The rose displays were very showy and attractive, made so principally by large plants, well trained and brought into bloom for the occasion, of the little roses of the Rambler type, and the little dwarf roses for the bedding effects. Their abundance and fine grouping made a good setting for the splendid branches of the cut tea roses in vases and baskets.

Fine Display

A. D. Robinson's display of begonias in San Diego would have been an astounding feature could it be shown here. The display of forced tuberous begonias was wonderfully fine, of extra large size, extra choice colors.

The display of hydrangeas was a magnificent feature—so many shades of pink, dark and light blues and fine whites were shown. The cinerarias were not equal to the best that Southern California can show, and the calla lilies were small and dainty. The display of strawberries on plates and on the potted, growing plants was a feast for the nose, as well as the eye, and the display of vegetables made a beautiful picture, both in color and composition.

This Royal Horticultural Association has been organized since 1808. In comparison with our age and experience, I could not help feeling very proud of San Diego's ability to grow plants and flowers, and feel sure that the development of ornamental horticulture is of more importance than most of our business men realize. More gardens, parks, fine avenues and trees is the sort of advertising we should spend our money for in the next 10 or 20 years. It is the beauty and finish of the trees and flowers, wisely arranged, that give to Paris and London the

Con'd Page 14

Walter S. Merrill

is prepared to design and plant gardens suited to the prevailing types of architecture of San Diego County and to its climatic conditions.

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The July and Aug. Gardens

THE JULY GARDEN

By Miss Mary A. Matthews.

Give attention to the hardy border (now so popular) stake plants where needed, tie up straggling branches and keep the hoe in use. No matter how well grown, your plants will never have decorative value nor be of use for cutting if the stems have been neglected and are bent and crooked. All herbaceous plants resent extreme dryness at this season, so all through the summer give a thorough soaking every little while.

Give attention to your Narcissi at this time, it often happens that they become so choked with weeds and grass, that the bulbs cease to flower, although they may make foliage every season. In such case the bulbs should be taken up as soon as the foliage has begun to fade. They can be dried and kept in a cool place till fall or they can be reset at once, putting from 2 to 3 inches under the ground. The bulbs that are dug up will vary greatly in size. Select the largest for any special purpose, the smaller ones can be grown in drills till they come to blooming size. When Narcissi are neglected the bulblets which are produced at the base of the bulb become so crowded and are so far under ground that they lack strength to make flowers. When separated and planted under congenial conditions they soon give blooms; they will go on blooming for some seasons, but bulbs that are kept in a state of cultivation will, after some seasons, have to be renewed. Most seedsmen wait till late summer or the fall before offering seeds of their perennials, yet, with a few exceptions, they should all be in the seed boxes by the last of the month, then they will have a chance to get started and make plants large enough to be moved easily in the fall. If you have not already done so sow seeds of snapdragons, for early blooms in the spring. The bulbs will naturally depend upon the colors you want, but do not forget the old variety, Nelrose, which is still one of the best. Order now from your local dealer Freesia bulbs if you want them, also seeds of sweet peas, Schizanthus, stocks Nemesis, Mignonette, Calendulas, Clarkia, Godetias, Primula, Malacoides and many others not mentioned, that you may desire.

Flower Show—Aug. 22 and 23. Civic Auditorium, Balboa Park.

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

The warm weather of the last ten days emphasizes rather pointedly, our oft repeated injunction to irrigate thoroughly by basin and furrow. Surface wetting, at this time of year, especially, is of very little account, as the moisture evaporates very quickly. The deep irrigation followed by careful cultivation near the roots of plants, and deeper further away, will give some real results and a breathing spell before it will be necessary to irrigate again.

Do not neglect the growing vegetables. Keep the ground well worked around them so as to prevent constriction and baking of the soil, and so by uniform care, promote that steady growth that gives the well matured vegetable.

Continue to plant sweet corn and beans also peas, and set out cabbage and cauliflower plants. The multiplier onion is easily grown and while these sets are usually scarce, they are available now. Radishes are quick producers and can be planted any time. Seed potatoes are on the market again, and a few planted now and again in two or three weeks, will give you new potatoes for Thanksgiving and after. In the flower garden you can still set out a number of plants that will give quick action for flowers. Two of the leaders are asters and zinnias and snapdragons are a good third. The *Salvia splendens* makes a bright spot in the garden and can still be planted. This plant, if trimmed occasionally, will bloom for many months.

August is one of the best months to start your annuals and perennials for winter, spring and summer blooming. They will take more care to grow them properly at this time of year, but you will be rewarded by having stronger plants and better blooms and the perennials will bloom for sure next spring and summer.

Of annuals plant *Cinerarias*, *Calendulas*, *Centaureas*, *Cosmos*, *Pansies*, *Prinulas* and *Stocks*; of perennials *Aquilegia*, *Bellis*, *Coreopsis*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Forget-me-not*, *Gaillardia*, *Hollyhocks*, *Pentstemon*, etc. Hardy annuals can be sown in any protected situation in seed beds in finely prepared soil and transplanted when large enough to where they are to bloom. Plant seed shallow, barely

Continued on page 7

The California Garden

Editors

L. A. Blochman
Alfred D. Robinson

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4738 Kensington, San Diego

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Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co.  851 2nd. St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

We ask your attention to the reorganized Board of The San Diego Floral Association as printed in the heading above. The officers are all proven material excepting the Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Rutan, she has a difficult but very interesting job that involves a contact with all kinds of human nature, and every separate kind will doubtless be pleased to give her counsel and other assistance. If she reads the Saturday Evening Post some recent pictures therein expressing points in family conferences will help, even if only to sensing the humorous side. The California Garden, of which she becomes an important part, wishes her success and believes it will come. This naturally leads to the remark that annual dues to the Association are now payable and Mrs. Rutan has her pencils sharpened.

Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer has resigned as Associate Editor, her other activities not allowing her the time she feels should be devoted to the post, however she will continue to contribute her delightful sketches.

Beginning the new volume we were most heartened to receive a letter from a Chula Vista Realtor, R. M. Pray, ordering twelve subscriptions to California Garden for recent buyers of homes in his tract and enclosing particulars of prizes he is offering for garden development; his letter is printed elsewhere.

We have always contended that logically the best supporters of the Floral Association and its activities would be the Realtors, for

to no other class does it mean so much in actual dollars and cents, but have never succeeded in making the point. We had hoped that when these folks ascended from mere real estate to Realtors something would be doing and here it is. Twelve times a year to each household will go the Garden, besides conveying seasonal and local planting information it will keep it in touch with other gardens and from the realtors' side will say, Here is a new kind of realtor, he has sold the place but still has an interest in it, he believes in a community spirit and holds that no man lives unto himself and that what a man does or does not in his garden is important to the whole block and even a winter area, let us send him a bunch of sweet peas or a radish. Were we a realtor we would like that kind of feeling and judge it good for the sale of revenue stamps.

There are Realtor firms in this city who should subscribe for a hundred copies of California Garden and who would find the expense legitimate and good advertising. No new house or new tenant of an old house but should get a sample copy of California Garden and an invitation to join the Floral Association and this seems to be the realtors job because one of the fraternity is always in on this kind of a deal.

Then there are the Abstract and Title Companies whose welfare is intimately associated with homes and their building and transfer. Why should they not give a subscription to California Garden with every title to a home. It would be a splendid gesture anyway.

And why let off the builders and architects, of whom there are few but what might profit from a personal subscription to and perusal of California Garden. Think what a lot of telephoning and talking they might be spared if they handed California Garden to their clients and said, Here, darn you, read this and don't bother me.

Do you know that the Los Angeles Public Library takes three copies of California Garden, and that cannot be from love of San Diego and its Floral, it must really want them.

The premium list for another Floral Show is published herein, a show that will probably be attended by more visitors than any other in the annual uninterrupted sequence of nineteen, and civic pride and common as well as commercial sense urges a special effort. Former shows have set so high a mark of excellence that improvement is somewhat difficult but by no means unattainable. More real interest and more people representing that interest is the answer. Put a new heading on the premium list, make it "San Diego's Nineteenth Show, staged for the community by The Floral Association and ME," and then get in and shove. Exhibit if you can, if not

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make some one else, work up the interest around you, talk show and when the time comes, if you have an auto, run a free bus. If you have a councilman living your way, call on him and ask if he has heard there is going to be a flower show, his reply may surprise you. If you go to church you might suggest something about the spiritual side of floral beauty to your minister, he might take you up in his sermon. Oh, there are a million ways of helping IF YOU ONLY WANT TO HELP.

In fairness to L. A. Blochman, now co-editor of California Garden, it should be stated that he has been out of town and must not be held responsible for anything in this issue, that is, unless he wishes to shoulder some of it, when he returns.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE

Mr. A. D. Robinson,
Rosecroft, Point Loma,
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I wish to send your magazine, "California Garden" to the following purchasers of my homes in Shenandoah Tract, Chula Vista, California, and am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have sent to each one of the purchasers, which may be of interest to you.

Here follows twelve names and addresses.

Kindly send me bill for these subscriptions and as new purchasers are located in the subdivision I will be glad to subscribe for them.

Yours truly,

R. M. PRAY.

Dear Sir:

For the purpose of creating interest among all the property owners in my subdivision known as Shenandoah Tract, I am offering first prize of \$50.00, second \$25.00 and third \$10.00 to the owners who make the best showing in the development of their yard (both front and back) in beautifying same with shrubbery and flowers.

I will appoint three judges who will make a decision July 1st, 1926.

The development of your property with flowers and shrubs will not only increase your own property, but each of you making this development will increase the value of each others property, and I do not hesitate to say that if all of the lots are beautified that the value of your property one year from date (if improved with residence) will be not less than \$500.00 more than it would have been if you had not made the development.

Yours truly,

R. M. PRAY.

Flower Show—Aug. 22 and 23. Civic Auditorium, Balboa Park.

SHOW CHAIRMEN

The following are the committeemen for the Fall Show to be held at the Civic Auditorium August 22 and 23. Consult them about your exhibit.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN—Mrs. M. A. Greer, Telephone Hillcrest 1550-J.

DAHLIAS—Alford Partridge, Telephone Hillcrest 4673; Mrs. Edward Strahlmann, Telephone 645-93.

ZINNIAS—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gibbs. Telephone Hillcrest 2947.

ASTERS—Dr. Anita Muhl. Telephone Hillcrest 591.

ANNUALS and PERRENIALS—Mrs. F. H. Havard. Telephone Hillcrest 3591-W.

BEGONIAS—Mrs. John Burnham. Telephone Point Loma 367.

DECORATED TABLES—Mrs. Leonard Ellis. Telephone Hillcrest 724.

DECORATED BASKETS—Mrs. F. T. Scripps. Telephone Pacific Beach 1022.

BULBS—Miss Mary Matthews. Telephone Hillcrest 4710-W.

GARDEN DISPLAYS—Miss W. Sinclair. Telephone Point Loma 202.

PROFESSIONALS—Walter Birch. Telephone Main 842.

FLOOR PLAN and JUDGES—John G. Morley.

NOMENCLATURE—Mrs. Frank Waite and Miss Mary Matthews.

INFORMATION ON ENTRIES—Miss Alice Jones.

CLERKS—Mrs. Case and Miss Alice Greer.

THE GARDEN

Con'd from Page. 5

covering with soil, and water very carefully, never allowing ground to dry out.

For perennials and some of the less hardy annuals, seed boxes made up with one-third leaf mold, one-third good garden soil and one-third sand will be better. These you can shade or expose to the sun as required, and also regulate easier with regard to moisture. But in either open ground or seed box "eternal vigilance is the price of success", particularly at this time of year, and for the novice it is much easier to thoroughly prepare the ground and then purchase well grown plants from your seeds man, which treated with ordinary intelligence and care should prove satisfactory and eliminate a good deal of disappointment to the uninitiated in the intricacies of the treatment of the different varieties of flower seeds.

PREMIUM LISTS

Premium Lists for the Fall Flower Show may be obtained at Harris Seed Co.

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PREMIUM LIST

San Diego Floral Association 19th. Annual Fall Flower Show—Aug. 22 and 23, 1925, Civic Auditorium, Balboa Park.

Section A.—Open to Professionals

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- Class 2. Best collection twenty-five shrubs for garden use.
- Class 3. Best collection fifteen vines.
- Class 4. Best display of potted or boxed ferns.
- Class 5. Best specimen fern; any variety.
- Class 6. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
- Class 7. Best decorative plant.
- Class 8. Best new plant or flower not shown before.
- Class 9. Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure.
- Class 10. Best collection potted plants.
- *Class 11. Best collection of decorative potted.
- Class 12. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.

- *Class 13. Best florists basket.

- *Class 14. Best Civic or Service Display.

Section B.—For Amateurs

- *Class 15. Best display of Zinnias.
- Class 16. Best six blooms red Zinnias.
- Class 17. Best six blooms red shaded Zinnias.
- Class 18. Best six blooms pink Zinnias.
- Class 19. Best six blooms pink shaded Zinnias.
- Class 20. Best six blooms yellow Zinnias.
- Class 21. Best six blooms yellow shaded Zinnias.
- Class 22. Best six blooms any other color Zinnias.
- Class 23. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.

*Zinnia Sweepstake

- * Class 24. Best display of Asters, American Beauty Type.
- Class 25. Best display of Asters, Crego Type.
- Class 26. Best display of Asters, Victoria Type.
- Class 27. Best display of Asters, Single.
- *Class 28. Aster Sweepstake.
- *Class 29. Best display of Marigolds, French.
- Class 30. Best display of Marigolds, African.
- Class 31. Best display of Calendulas.
- Class 32. Best display of Cannas.
- Class 33. Best display of Gladiolus.

- *Class 34. Best display of Annuals.

- Class 35. Best display of Bulbous Flowers.

- *Class 36. Best display of Perennials.

- *Class 37. Best basket of Annuals or Perennials.

- Class 38. Best new flower or plant not before exhibited.

Section C.—For Amateurs.

- *Class 39. Best display of cut or potted fibrous Begonias.

- Class 40. Best display of tuberous Begonias.

- Class 41. Best one specimen fibrous Begonia.

- Class 42. Best one specimen tuberous Begonia.

- Class 43. Best one specimen Rex Begonia.

- Class 44. Best collection of Rex Begonia.

- Class 45. Best specimen Rex, San Diego County Seedling, cross or hybrid.

- Class 46. Best specimen Maidenhair Fern.

- Class 47. Best specimen fern, other than maidenhair.

- Class 48. Best collection ferns.

- Class 49. Best arrangement of Begonias and ferns in bowl, basket or vase.

- Class 50. Best fern hanging basket.

- Class 51. Best hanging basket other than ferns.

- Class 52. Best foliage plant for interior decoration.

- Class 53. Best flowering plant for interior decoration. (Must be in flower.)

- Class 54. Best flowering vine. (Must be in flower.)

- Class 55. Best collection cut sprays flowering trees or shrubs. (Must be in flower.)

- Class 56. Best collection berried shrubs (cut sprays or potted plants.)

- Class 57. Best exhibit of Bamboo and grasses.

- Class 58. Best dining table decoration.

- *Class 59. Best garden display from lot not over 50 feet.

- *Class 60. Best dining table decoration with appointments.

- *Class 61. Best dining table decoration without appointments.

Section D.—Dahlias—Professionals

- *Class 62. Best general display arranged for effect. Grasses and foliage allowed.

- Class 63. Best 12 blooms, one variety,

shown in one receptacle.

- Class 64. Best 25 blooms, one variety, shown in one receptacle.

- *Class 65. Best collection of California Dahlias; 12 blooms, 12 varieties.

- *Class 66. Most meritorious exhibit.

Open to All

- *Class 67. Best established three-year-old seedling, with stem.

- Class 68. Best collection of unregistered seedlings, shown with stem. No more than six varieties.

- Class 69. Best 1924 seedling with stem.

- Class 70. Best 1923 seedling with stem.

- Class 71. Largest Dahlia, with stem, shown in show.

- *Class 72. Largest Siskiyou or Ambassador, with stems, shown in show.

- *Class 73. Best basket of one or more Bessie Boston varieties.

- *Class 74. One best bloom exhibited at the show with stem and foliage.

- Class 75. Smallest perfect Pompon Dahlia.

- Class 76. Best basket of Pink Dahlias.

- Class 77. Best basket of Red Dahlias.

- Class 78. Best basket of Autumn-colored (orange, yellow) Dahlias.

- Class 79. Most artistic basket of Dahlias.

- Class 80. Best basket of Pompon Dahlias.

- Class 81. Best blooming Dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device.

- *Class 82. Dahlia cup for best six (6) blooms, one (1) bloom each of six (6) classes of Dahlias, one bloom each vase.

- *Class 83. Dahlia cup for the best keeping six (6) Dahlia blooms, shown, with not less than eighteen inch stems, in one receptacle containing only pure water. This class will be under exclusive care of management of the show after exhibits are entered and will be judged at end of the show.

- *Class 84. Best six blooms, six varieties, California introductions (gold medal Dahlia Society of California).

Open To All—Except Professionals

- *Class 85. Best collection of Dahlias, one bloom each of not more than twenty-five (25) varieties, in not less than four (4) classes of Dahlias.

- Class 86. Best collection of Decorative Dahlias, one bloom each of six (6) varieties.

- Class 87. Best collection of Peony Dahlias, one bloom each of six (6) varieties.

- Class 88. Best collection of Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each of six (6) varieties.

- Class 89. Best collection of American Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each of three (3) varieties.

- Class 90. Best collection of Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each of six (6) varieties.

- Class 91. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias, three (3) blooms each vase, six varieties. No buds.

- Class 92. Best collection of Collarette Dahlias, two blooms each vase, three (3) varieties.

- Class 93. Best collection of Single Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.

- Class 94. Best collection of Show Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.

- Class 95. Best collection of Hybrid Show Dahlias, one bloom each, three varieties.

Amateur.

(Amateurs who have won cups in past two years not eligible.)

- *Class 96. Best collection of Dahlias, excluding Pompons, one bloom each of not more than fifteen (15) varieties.

- *Class 97. Best collection of Decorative Dahlias, one bloom each of three varieties.

- *Class 98. Best collection of Peony Dahlias, one bloom each of three varieties.

- Class 99. Best collection of English or American Cactus Dahlias (exclusive of Hybrids) one bloom each of three varieties.

- Class 100. Best collection of Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each of three varieties.

- Class 101. Best collection of Show Dahlias, one bloom each of three varieties.

- Class 102. Best collection of Collarette Dahlias, one bloom each of three varieties.

- *Class 103. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias, two (2) blooms each of three varieties. No buds.

Novice Class

- *Class 104. Best collection of Dahlias, excluding Pompons, one bloom each of not more than twelve (12) varieties.

- *Class 105. Best Cactus Dahlia.

- *Class 106. Best Decorative Dahlia.

- *Class 107. Best Peony Dahlia.

- *Class 108. Best Show Dahlia.

- *Class 109. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias. No buds.

* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

Rules Affecting Dahlia Section of Show.

Only standard varieties named or reg-

istered) can be exhibited in competition, except for seedlings. A Dahlia shall be considered standard if registered or advertised in a catalogue or other publication.

Foliage and ferns allowed in all baskets. In all classes it is required that the exhibitors make up their own baskets.

All foliage used in vase exhibit shall be taken from the same plant from which is cut the Dahlia bloom entered in the show.

Definition of an Amateur as adopted by the American Dahlia Society.

"By the word 'Amateur' is understood a person who maintains a garden with a view to his or her own use and enjoyment and not for the purpose of making a profit or gaining a livelihood. No person can compete in the amateur classes who employs a trained gardener or who is employed as such."

Rules

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of first day of show, so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening time. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the clerks by 10 a. m. of first day of show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 a. m. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitors, except where used for table decoration.
4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
5. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
6. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
7. All exhibits are, from the commencement of the show, under the jurisdiction of the show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the show without the authority of the officials in charge.
8. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
9. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Exception in case of civic or service organizations.)

10. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.

11. Artificially colored flowers or plants will not be received as entries.

12. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the show.

Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.

13. In Class 58, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used.

Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service.

The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious.

Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

No fee is charged for making entries in this show.

Special reservations of space may be made with the Secretary of the Floral Association, Mrs. R. C. Rutan, Telephone Hillcrest 3209-R, or at the Floral Home Balboa Park any Thursday between 2 and 4.

Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size, it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

THE PRIVETS

Privets are used so universally for making hedges that their value as specimen plants or in mixed shrub planting is often overlooked. There are many persons, even among amateur garden makers who are not familiar with the flowers of Privet, although they have seen miles of hedges. When allowed to grow without hard cutting, the Privet becomes a shrub eight or ten feet high, producing in June large conical-shaped flower heads, the blossoms being attractive creamy-white, but having a rather unpleasant odor.

The Amur River Privet is perhaps the best to be used in a mixed planting, being much hardier than the so-called California Privet. It makes a more upright growth than some of the other kinds, and flowers with great freedom.

The European Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*, is also an excellent species, and perhaps the most hardy of all. Moreover, it keeps its leaves until the winter is well advanced. Regel's Privet is perhaps more ornamental although not quite so vigorous in its habit of growth. It has a more spreading habit and a lighter appearance.

One other variety which should be given attention is *Ligustrum ibota*, also very hardy for its black fruits, which make it attractive late in the season, and which are borne with remarkable freedom at the ends of the branches, where they become conspicuous.

BEGONIA CHAT

Tuberous Begonias.

By Alfred D. Robinson.

The last letter from K. O. Sessions tells of her visits to two place in England which, as a Begonia crank have most interested me for some time, Blackmore and Langdon near Bath and Clibrans at Altrincham. It is a more foolhardy person even than I am who would attempt to improve on K. O. S.'s description, so I copy from her letter: "I have been to Clibrans and was much pleased with my visit and have also been to Blackmore and Langdons. The latter have wonderful tuberous begonias for size and colors, they are wonders, but they have the most skilful attention and care and are grown from cuttings, leaf stem I judge, when rooted are potted and later set out in the field. The second year grown in pots. Had 200,000 set out. Their Delphiniums are certainly marvellous. But no one yet has shown me Begonias that as a class equal yours (kindly excuse my copying this. A. D. R.) There is no great variety over her in fibrous. At Kew, I was there all day, I found two sorts that are lovely little things that look useful and at B. & L. there was a tuberous bedding sort I had never seen before.

"At Clibrans these winter tuberous are all grown from cuttings, the seed does not develop, and I think they are the most promising new feature, foliage very interesting.

"No rain for over a month and the lawns are quite yellow in all the parks and the new plants set out are needing rain—quite serious condition—and they have very few provisions for watering plants in any garden. Blackmore and Langdon were sprinkling the newly planted Begonias and said conditions were quite serious."

All my stock of tuberous practically originated with Blackmore and Langdon and they are the acknowledged leaders in the regular line. However the tuberous class continues to expand and the recent *Narcissiflora* type I believe comes from Germany. *Martiana*, the Hollyhock Begonia, does not seem to be represented in England, at least in any of the catalogues, though it was first introduced into Scotland from Mexico in 1829. Two years' experience with this Begonia lead me to believe it could be used as an outside bedder, for unless it has the maximum light and heat it gets weedy and blooms sparsely, even

this late I shall try some this year in this way.

Regular tuberous have apparently suffered from the warm spell and there has been a good deal of damping off and rotting of tubers, this has been particularly noticeable with those having a hairy leaf. I have put lath under the cloth which is under the Celloglass and even in a few days I think there is an improvement. As to the application of this additional lath I have had eight by ten panels made up and find it easy and quick to put them at any spot indicated. I have been a little afraid there was something in our water that the tuberous did not like as the seedlings have departed elsewhere in regiments but on the contrary the Rex seedlings have done well, these are still in the seed boxes, and irrespective of type those pricked out damped off while the residue left in the seed boxes went on growing even though packed solidly. I shall now try pricking out in straight leaf mold similar to what was used to start seed.

The annual worm made his appearance and did some mischief, but an application of arsenate of lead powder cooked his goose. This is a night-feeding worm, black and gray, and starts business when like a piece of black thread. I have put lath over the glass under which the seedlings are located, and I am trying to see my way to put in a reservoir to store the rain water from the roof. Every expert has said you want rain water to grow Begonias and a thousand gallons would go a long way.

All kinds of Begonias will root from cuttings now very quickly. It is not necessary to use sand, in fact a mixture that has some plant food and some humus will give better results, I use my ordinary potting mixture. These cuttings, if potted up and properly tended, will bloom nicely for Christmas. Try *Nitida*, the little white, and remember *Jessie* and *Templini* are naturally winter bloomers, as are *Verschafelti*, the *Feastii* group and *Rosea Gigantea*. The Begonia folks should see to it that there are other and far better representatives for Christmas than the *Chatelaine Lorraine* type which do not do well except in hot houses.

For the show concentrate on your best plants, keep off all seed pods, cut out straggly branches and water enough and not too much. The nights should be warm enough

to allow of evening watering, but it is safer in the morning. If you intend to exhibit several plants, mark off a space and arrange them as you would like to have them at the show it will save you and others a lot of trouble. Mrs. John Burnham, tel. P. L. 367, is your peculiar policeman for this event and she wants to be bothered as much as possible.

**"SAN DIEGO HAS FINEST BED OF PANSIES
UNDER THE SUN," SAYS NORTHERN
ENTHUSIAST**

That San Diego has the "finest bed of pansies under the sun," and that Los Angeles could enhance the charm of Pershing Square with a pansy bed, is the theme of "C. W. A.," an Angeleno, who has penned a beautiful picture of the famous bed in Balboa Park. The letter to the Los Angeles Times is as follows:

"At the conclusion of the organ recital in Balboa Park the other afternoon I sauntered several times around the great quadrangle of pansies which frames the green sloping lawn in the middle of the park. An English tourist said to me as he viewed what he aptly called 'this chromatic symphony;' 'This is the finest bed of pansies I've ever laid eyes upon.' Then, a moment later, he added: 'I don't care for the exotic orchids, the flamboyant gladioli and other showy flowers, but the pansy, though often derided, is Flora's favorite; it's the poet's favorite.' My concurrence in his opinion broke the ice, as it were, and we spent an hour studying the gorgeous tapestry from many angles. The pity of it is that it will soon be gone. And yet in its evanescence lies its charm. Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and Carmelita Park in Pasadena have splendid beds of pansies, but San Diego's is beyond question the finest under the sun. Neither Turner nor Corot in his happiest mood could have caught the charm of this fleeting miracle that beggars the spectrum in its range of color nuance.

"Would not an oval bed of pansies immensely enhance the charm of Pershing Square?

"C. W. A."

This item is going the round of the Press, why should California Garden be out of it?

ZINNIAS

John G. Morley.

Zinnias (youth and old age) a very popular annual for summer and autumn and since so many improvements in size and quality have been made during the past twenty years are one of the favorite flowers, both for the garden and cut flower purposes.

Cont. on Page 16

Just To Let You Know We Have Established A New Service.

Announcing a plan whereby you can secure your garden utilities by the sack, at very reasonable rates.

COW FERTILIZER, very fine screened, no adulterant, 75 cents per large sack delivered, or \$6.50 2 yard load.

LEAFMOULD, very spongy and heavy, sacks will weigh over 100 lbs., delivered at 75 cents per sack, or \$6.50 per load.

PLANT SOIL. A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ black top soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ leafmould and $\frac{1}{4}$ rotted cow fertilizer, this is ready for use and a large sack can be delivered for \$1 or a 2 yard load for \$8. This is the season to repot your ferns and house plants, a sack of this will go a long ways. We will mix the above to your own specifications at the same price.

COTTONSEED STEER FERTILIZER. "Weedless", best for new lawns, delivered at \$1 per sack, or \$6.50 per yard.

OUR BLACK TOP SOIL is taken from the surface of the ground, not from a pit. Yes, there may be a few weed seeds. We have yet to see any surface soil that is entirely free from weeds; if weeds won't grow in it your plants won't. This is delivered at \$5 per 2 yard load. Quantity orders are cheaper. We also handle **DECOMPOSED GRANITE**. This makes a very artistic garden walk, or driveway, is also used for lath house floors. The color is a deep, red-brown, and when once packed down is almost as hard as concrete. This is delivered anywhere in San Diego at \$5 per 2 yard load.

All "truck load" orders of the above will be delivered upon receipt of the order, but in order to deliver the sacks at the above prices we can make deliveries on **FRIDAYS** only. Phone in your order any time, but to insure delivery on Friday it must be in by Thursday night.

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GARDEN GLIMPSES NO. 3

By Pearl LaForce Mayer.

This is an interview with a garden made on an ordinary sized city lot, but the garden itself is not just an ordinary garden. A short flight of steps led up the terrace and then I passed between two Monterey cypress trees planted as guardians at the front lawn. These trees were young but very vigorous and ambitious to reach their hands across the walk. I pushed between them and passed on up the walk bordered by Shasta daisies, to meet the cheery faced lad who welcomed me to the garden.

The house faced north and the first thing that caught my eye was a lovely bed of cineraria, begonias, primroses and heuchera sanguinea bordered by pansies. The primroses were the kind with the tall slim stems and feathery, delicate, lavender-pink bunches of bloom. The lady of the garden said she gets more satisfaction from the primroses as cut flowers than almost anything in her garden, for they blossom about seven months of the year and the flowers are nice to combine with almost any other kind for the house.

To the left of the porch was a bed of begonias and a Cecil Bruner rose reached up and covered the porch with its pink baby roses. Surely Cecil Bruner rose buds look as if they had been brought from fairy land—really too sweet to be true!

East of the house was a garden where canterbury bells, blue daisies, delphinium, marigolds, anemones, ranunculus, iris, and gladiolas flourished. These last, I was informed, were some very special kind of fine gladiola and the bulbs had been given to the lady of the garden as a Christmas present. Now what could be nicer than to give bulbs or plants for Christmas presents. Then you see every time that one cuts blossoms from the garden one can think of the donor and it makes a lovely succession of Christmas presents.

A beautiful vine growing at the side of the house was called Ampelopsis Henryii, and it had velvety red and green leaves with white veinings in their centers.

On this side of the house was also a wild flower garden where tidy tips, poppies, red and yellow monkey flowers, canterbury bells, glia, wild heliotrope, etc., tried to outdo each other in seeing who could produce the most blossoms to the inch of stalk and foliage. As I looked at these tame wild flowers I couldn't help but wonder why more people do not have wild flower gardens. When cultivated they produce such a profession of blossoms and so much larger blossoms than when in their wild state. The wild heliotrope was especially lovely and suitable for cut flowers

for the house.

This side of the yard had a myrtle hedge—the spicy, sweet-smelling variety and scattered about the garden were many other kinds of sweet-smelling foliage plants such as lemon verbenas, apple geranium, mint, rose geranium, etc. The lady said she loved to have these scattered about so that as she worked about the garden she could brush against them and receive their perfume at unexpected moments.

I noticed two plants that were new to me—one had quite tall foliage which looked much like maiden hair fern and my hostess said it was very nice to use as fern with cut flowers and that it also had a lovely lavender blossom. Then she sprung the name on me—it was thalictrum dipterocarpum. The other plant had spikes of pink and white flowers and is known as astilbe.

The lady of the garden loved to tell me the long and ponderous botanical names of each plant. She remembers all of them and loves to roll them under her tongue as choice morsels, so after awhile I said to her, "Now, see here, I am a tropical fish fancier and if you don't quit bombarding me with technical flower names I shall procede to flabbergast you with tropical fish names—than which there is nothing more overcoming." So we laughed and called a truce.

At the gateway into the back yard was a pretty wall fountain, the smiling face of a little elf child with the water pouring from its mouth into a shallow basin where birds might drink and bathe, and with a larger basin below it.

In the back yard I found all sorts of flowers—beds of dark red Sweet William, blue lace flower, pinks, hollyhocks, columbines, coreopsis, mignonette, baby blue eyes, petunias, pink scabiosa, arcotis and many others. There were loquat and lemon trees, and a neat lawn spread from the house to the garage. The space between the cement driveways was neatly planted in yellow flowered gazania. In fact the whole place was most neat and clean and well kept with nothing out of place—no ragged edges or dump piles.

A cute little play house was placed beside the garage for a bright-faced little boy of six played in this garden. I looked inside and the play house was quite as neat and well kept as the garden. Sometime before I had heard some of the funny things this little boy had said. At Christmas he wanted to get a present for his mother and was discussing it with a neighbor. The neighbor suggested that he and his daddy go down and buy the present and then hide it somewhere at home.

The little boy pondered this and then said, "Oh no, she would find it—I don't trust that woman."

Then at another time the little boy said to his mother, "Last night I heard you and daddy sleeping—one of you was snoring and the other was just sleeping plain."

In the back yard there were climbing roses and a yellow tecoma, a red flowered passion vine and jasmine growing about on different pergolas. Best of all a small lath house was being made from a pergola where grapes were planted outside. The pergola was being lathed over and I listened to the plans for planting ferns and begonias and the sanding of the floors and placing benches, etc. In fact I heard many plans for the future of the garden and come to think of it—isn't that one of the greatest joys of gardening? A garden need never become old and uninteresting like some things, for we can always sustain the interest by ever planning something newer and better for it and we need never consider it finished.

I could well believe it when the lady of the garden told me that her garden was so planted that every day in the year she had a profusion of cut flowers for her own bungalow and plenty to give lovely bouquets to her friends and neighbors, whenever she wanted them. What a nice, bright, smiling, kindly garden to have!

K. O. S. IN ENGLAND

(From Page 4)

charm that brings the world to them, and the great variety that San Diego can grow in the open is so very different that there would be a variety and charm which would call the whole world to us. We have the best climate now; we should add the charms that would make the visitor tarry. We must plan more for the future, and the San Diego Floral Association is the advertising company that nourishes the right spirit of enterprise.

THE FLOATING BOWL

By Mary Matthews

The fashion of the "floating flower bowl" is not only a beautiful, but an economical one as well, and the greatest boon to a town dweller. I have sometimes in the winter months slipped a few Bachelor's Buttons into a letter when writing to a relative in town, and she has kept them floating in a bowl for many days. An excellent method is the "chintz" pattern, which consists in filling a bowl with the heads of various small flowers, such as Violets, Bachelor's Buttons, Primroses, Polyanthus, etc. The bowl requires to be filled nearly to the brim with water, and the flowers, floating on the surface very close together, recall to one's mind the pattern of an old-fashioned chintz.

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THE LATH HOUSE

By A. D. Robinson.

I come reluctantly to the writing of this from my lath house, now reaching for its climax in the seasons coloring. The warm spell has passed and what sun trickles through the lath and foliage is grateful. Across the roof the breeze from the sea whispers of things it has seen in its journeying and the moisture laden air laves pleasantly the sundried skin. Everywhere is color, pending in the air, sprouting from branches, apparently poking up from the ground and it is framed in greens and greys and browns, a jolly rich mixture that defies arrangement and splashes irresponsibly. There was a time, thank God only a short time, when I tried to make my lath house behave and fit into my color and other schemes, and then I was full of plans. I visualized red and yellow sections for the cold days, blue and white ones for the hot spells and pinks for the betweens, but my reds went pink in the shade and my pinks turned red in the sun and the blues and whites refused to flower in the shade and after a time a degree of sanity returned and I saw that in this wonderful country of California color, any color, all colors made a fiesta, at least for me, and I was free and have stayed free from another old convention. Then my painfully conceived floor plan went by the board, things grew quite independently of that plan, in fact in defiance of it, and when I considered their effort I abandoned mine. Through twenty years of planting and tending in my lath house I have reached a position from which I regard the efforts of my plants, more as a pupil than as a master. Cleopatra's infinite variety was merely mechanical beside the moods of my Begonias and in my thousands of visits to them I have never felt, "Oh, it's just the same old thing."

Of all the delusions regarding the lath house the most persistent as well as the most deterrent has been and still is the idea that it must be constructed throughout of lath or a similar material, something between a chicken coop and a bird cage, while the fact is that wherever sited, a lath house is improved by one solid wall, and given sufficient area is not hurt by more, even to being all walled in. This makes it a possible architectural pleasure and should assure it the consideration of the most exclusive architects. The name lath house is not properly descriptive of the modern type and will be less so as our minds open to the many possibilities in construction that will modify and filter sunlight and wind. Many times I have emphasized the importance of laths on the roof running North and South and spaced a lath-width apart and I believed this was as the

law of the Medes and Persians, but I have this season sat under a roof of crossed lath and another where a second lath roof two feet below the first and crossing it gave a pleasing modification of a bright sun. Common sense will show that if this second roof be removable it will fit at least two types of season. However, it is not my desire to discuss such a point beyond as an introduction to the thought that it is not Lath that is a necessity but light filtration and this could be accomplished by other ways than lath. In a small lath house I saw windows made of thin wood sawn out in a pleasing pattern and ever since I have looked at formal patterns with the idea of their adaptability to this purpose. Many of our Indian basket designs would be available. Of course this fret work would be expensive but certainly not prohibitive for small garden-living rooms attached to dwellings and as such the lath house reaches its highest usefulness.

Another very prevalent desire with regard to lath house is to have them sprout fully developed and ready made and planted. Unfortunately this can be accomplished because of the nature of the general plant occupants of such places which allows of their development in boxes and their transplanting as large specimens. I say unfortunately this can be done because no one can really appreciate and enjoy a lath house whose chief contact therewith has been merely through the purse. If I could I would pass a law prohibiting the sale of large plants and trees, not for my sake but for the good of the buyer so that he might enjoy the unique pleasure of seeing and helping things to grow. A true garden is never and can never be finished because it grows, every minute something changes, in fact everything but the cement. It is unthinkable that a garden lover should consider his garden or any part of it as finished for that would shut him out from the supreme joy of hunting for and finding some other thing that he wanted planted there. If there had been just one good nursery adjacent to the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve would have been there yet looking for a spot to stick in the latest introduction.

Only one more popular excuse for not having a lath house and that is, I know I never could grow those Begonias. Honesty compels me to do a little confessing, I had quite a long spell when I thought I was a Begonia grower by special dispensation, sort of in the direct line of the high priests, so to speak, but day by day this conceit has oozed away and this season saw but a remnant left when the Seashell Vernon type exposed to the full sun on my terrace and grossly neglected have bloomed and flourished as nothing else has ever done and the remnant departed when six months' trial of forty-three varieties out-

of-doors with a northern exposure found every one of them growing and blooming as if perfectly at home. This bed has been watered once a week and occasionally weeded and all that was done to the poor soil was to add a little fertilizer. Just drive round National City and Chula Vista and look out for the Begonias in the gardens and you will have no fear about trying to grow them.

ZINNIAS

Continued from page 12

The new Giant and Dahlia flowering types are grown in immense quantities for the cut flower market. Their keeping qualities as a cut flower and the reasonable price at which they can be sold, make them very popular to the buyers of cut flowers. These range in size from the very small Lilliputs to the Giant types and grow in height from a few inches to 3 feet. The dwarf or Lilliput types have very small flowers, such as Zinnia Pumila, Z. Nana and Z. Compacta and Tom Thumb. The Mexican Zinnia is a very fine variety with small flowers and very pretty odd colors among them, yellow, however, is the predominating color. This variety is fine for bedding and borders.

Red Riding Hood is a beautiful double flowering, small, deep red variety and very popular. The true type grows 15 inches high. Zinnia Elegans used to be the favorite until the Giant and Dahlia flowering types were developed. It still maintains its popularity, the flowers are of medium size, plants grow from 20 to 30 inches high and the flowers are very fine for cutting. This variety has the largest range of colors.

Zinnia Haageana, a small flowering variety, yellow predominating, grows to a height of 18 to 20 inches and is fine for cutting.

Mammoth or Giant Flowering Zinnias are the most popular at present, the plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high and produce flowers of immense size and a large range of color. This variety originated in Europe, but was developed to its present size and quality in Southern California, by Howard & Smith and John Bodger & Sons. Immense quantities are grown for the cut flower market. The Dahlia Flowering Zinnia, a Southern California variety, by John Bodger & Sons, of Los Angeles, will, I believe, soon be the favorite of all the Zinnias. The flowers are large, plants grown from 30 to 45 inches high, and the flowers are borne on long stems well above the foliage. The range of colors in this variety is constantly increasing and will soon be as large as those of Zinnia Elegans and the Giant flowering type. This variety was awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's cup at the Flower Show at Horticultural Hall in London, for the most meritorious new introduction in 1924.

The Quilled and Picotee Zinnias are hybrids from the Giant types and have not as yet proved very popular, as the colors at present are not very striking. These varieties also originated at Bodger & Sons' flower seed trial grounds.

Zinnias are native of Southern Texas, Mexico and Chili. They are of the easiest culture. Seeds for early flowers may be sown in March and April in boxes, seedlings transplanted into flats of 100 each and then planted out in the garden in May, after which they will flower early in June. Seed may also be sown in the open ground in May and continue every 30 days until the end of August to provide a continuous succession of flowers until November.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, for 1925:

State of California, County of San Diego, ss.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Alfred D. Robinson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma, Calif.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma Cal., Pres. L. A. Blochman, 3260 First St., San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Mrs. R. C. Rutan, 4738 Kensington, San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is, (This information is required from daily publications only.)

ALFRED D. ROBINSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of July, 1925.

W. N. B. SEYMOUR.

My commission expires March 1926

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